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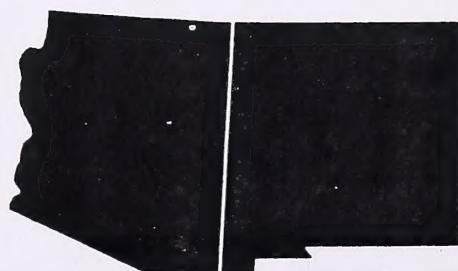
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## TIMBER PRODUCTS OUTPUT IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO, 1962

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture  
1964





This report summarizes survey information collected in 1963 on the 1962 output of roundwood products from the forests of Arizona and New Mexico. The term "roundwood" designates products that were received at plants "in the round" (as logs or bolts) for the first steps in manufacture. Accordingly, the data presented here do not include pulpwood made from sawmill or veneer plant residues (slabs, edgings, trim ends, shavings, sawdust, lathe cores), nor do they include fuelwood or any other items (industrial or domestic) made from these residues.

The detailed results of this survey are presented in a series of tables. The highlights of 1962 production and major production trends between 1952 and 1962 are discussed. Data for saw log output are presented in more detail than for other products because of the predominance of saw logs in the States' total production.

Forest products surveys in the Rocky Mountain States and western South Dakota are part of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station's program for periodic appraisals of the forest situation. In western South Dakota, eastern Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, products surveys and other phases of Forest Survey work are conducted cooperatively with the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.



TIMBER PRODUCTS OUTPUT

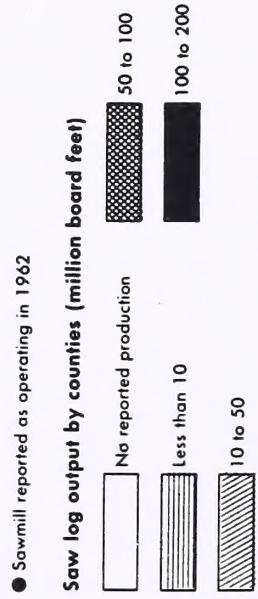
IN

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO, 1962

Alvin K. Wilson

1964





ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO  
SAWMILLS AND SAW LOG  
PRODUCTION 1962



U.S. Forest Service  
Research Paper INT-15  
1964

TIMBER PRODUCTS OUTPUT  
IN  
ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO, 1962

**Alvin K. Wilson**

and

## FOREST SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



ALVIN K. WILSON is in charge of the products and timber cut phase of the Forest Survey at Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. After working in Forest Survey at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, he transferred to forest management research at Intermountain Station in 1949, returning to Forest Survey work in 1957. He is the author of some 30 publications on forest management and forest economics subjects.



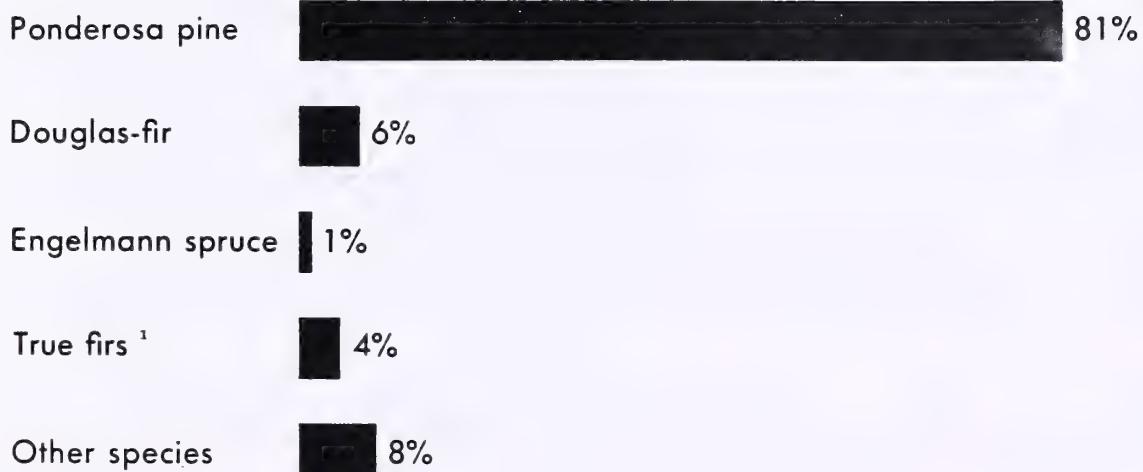
## ARIZONA

### THE SITUATION IN 1962

The output of all roundwood products originating in Arizona in 1962 totaled 65.5 million cubic feet--less than 1 percent more than in 1952 but over 6 percent more than production in 1960. These products included saw logs (for lumber), pulpwood, commercial poles, mine timbers, miscellaneous industrial wood (converter poles, excelsior bolts, charcoal wood, and house logs), posts, fuelwood, and miscellaneous farm timbers.

Ninety-one percent of this total came from public lands; National Forests supplied 69 percent and other public lands 22 percent of the total. More than half of the remaining 9 percent came from forest industry lands.<sup>1</sup> Four-fifths of all products were cut from ponderosa pine.

### Arizona Timber Products Output by Species, 1962



<sup>1</sup>White, subalpine, and corkbark firs.

Saw logs comprised 76 percent (342 million board feet)<sup>2</sup> of the total roundwood cut in Arizona, all of which went to Arizona sawmills.

The greatest concentration of sawmills is in central Arizona (see frontispiece). In addition to the mills shown there were an estimated two active sawmills in Arizona and 24 active mills in New Mexico, all small, for which saw log reports were not received in the 1962 products survey. In Arizona these mills received less than 1 percent of the State's saw log output. Such mills in New Mexico received about 9.1 percent of that State's 1962 saw log output. Some 68 percent of the saw logs cut in Arizona came from public lands; ponderosa pine made up 86 percent of the total saw log cut.

<sup>1</sup> Lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

<sup>2</sup> International  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch log rule volumes are used throughout this report.



Pulpwood production in Arizona started in 1961 and by 1962 was second in importance (on the basis of volume) among the State's roundwood products. Production in 1962 was 88,000 cords (12 percent of all roundwood products volume), all of which was ponderosa pine from National Forest lands.

Other timber products (utility poles, round mine timbers, miscellaneous industrial wood, posts, fuelwood, and miscellaneous farm timbers) made up the remaining 12 percent of the total output. Of the 8 million cubic feet of wood in these products, nearly 7 million cubic feet was cut for fuelwood.

#### TRENDS SINCE 1952

Output data for estimating the production trend in roundwood products in Arizona are incomplete. Data that include the output of all roundwood products are available only for the years 1952, 1960, and 1962. Census Bureau lumber production figures--useful for estimating total output trends when saw logs for lumber are predominant among roundwood products--do not provide a satisfactory basis for estimating the trend in Arizona because the saw log percentage is not consistently high<sup>3</sup> and lumber production figures are available for only five of the years from 1952 through 1962.

The available data for total products output show a 5-percent decline from 1952 to 1960, followed by a 6-percent gain from 1960 to 1962 and suggest an upward swing in Arizona's production.<sup>4</sup> Additional indications of an improving outlook are furnished by some recent industry developments in the State. Among these was the completion of the Southwest Timber Industries pulpmill at Snowflake in late 1961. With an annual pulp production of 140,000 tons,<sup>5</sup> this mill has not only provided a significant new market for roundwood, but also a market for chipped sawmill residues from its own and other sawmills.

The same company, also in 1961, began operation of the State's first wood-treating plant at Prescott, producing as major products treated poles and crossties from ponderosa pine. As of 1962, the plant was budgeted to produce 10,000 poles, and 50,000 to 70,000 crossties annually.<sup>6</sup>

More recently, plans for a tissue-towel mill, located on the site of the former Arizona Pulp and Paper Company mill at Flagstaff, have been confirmed. The new mill has timber cutting rights in the Flagstaff area and is expected to be in operation late in 1964,<sup>7</sup> providing still another timber outlet of economic importance to the State.

As in other Rocky Mountain States, there has been a definite reduction in the numbers of operating sawmills in the last several years, but the production per mill has increased. In 1960, 38 active sawmills produced 330 million board feet of lumber--8.7 million board feet per mill. In 1962, 28 mills produced 326 million board feet of lumber or 11.6 million board feet per mill.

<sup>3</sup> Saw logs for lumber rose from 58 percent of total output in 1952 to 94 percent in 1960, then fell to 76 percent in 1962.

<sup>4</sup> In contrast, lumber data show a 28-percent rise from 1954 (data not available for 1952) to 1960 and a 1-percent decline from 1960 to 1962, suggesting entirely different trends from those of total roundwood production.

<sup>5</sup> Western Conservation Journal 20(6): 62-64. Directory of western pulp and paper mills. Dec. 1963-Jan. 1964.

<sup>6</sup> Forest Industries 89(10): 98-99. Arizona plant treats pine. 1962.

<sup>7</sup> Pulp and Paper 38(11): 8. New tissue mill set for Arizona. 1964.



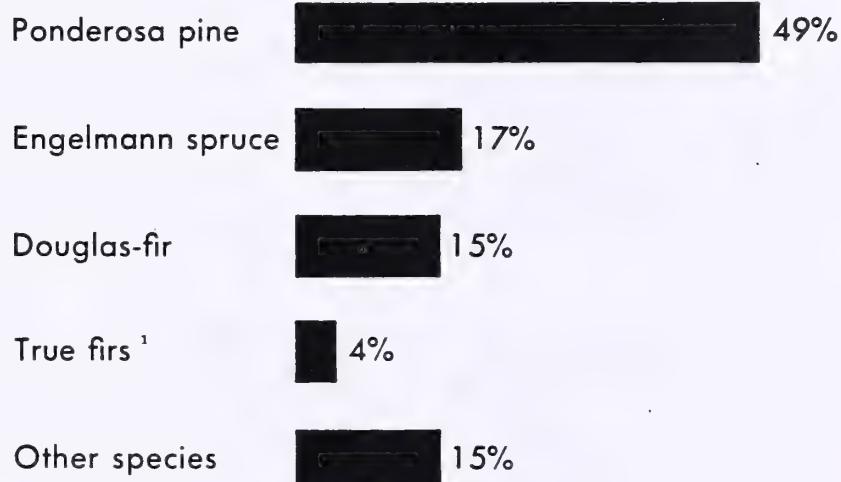
## NEW MEXICO

### THE SITUATION IN 1962

New Mexico's timber products in 1962 included saw logs for lumber, commercial poles, posts, mine timbers, fuelwood, miscellaneous industrial wood (excelsior bolts, converter poles, and house logs), and various farm timbers.

The total output of roundwood products from New Mexico's forests was 46.3 million cubic feet in 1962--14 percent more than in 1952 but 13 percent less than in 1960. Forty-three percent of the 1962 production came from National Forests and 21 percent came from other public lands, principally Indian lands; the remaining 36 percent came from privately owned forests. Nearly half the output was ponderosa pine.

### New Mexico Timber Products Output by Species, 1962



*White, subalpine, and corkbark firs.*

Saw logs accounted for nearly four-fifths (78 percent) of all roundwood production in 1962. Of the 248 million board-foot total, 218 million board feet went to mills in New Mexico and the remainder went to mills in Arizona and Colorado. More than half (54 percent) of all saw logs were ponderosa pine.

Posts, fuelwood, and miscellaneous farm timbers (as a group) were next in importance on a volume basis. These items totaled nearly 10 million cubic feet, or more than one-fifth of the total of all products.

Round mine timbers, miscellaneous industrial wood, and utility poles made up the remaining 1 percent of the State's roundwood products.



## TRENDS SINCE 1952

The statistical data for developing production trends in New Mexico have the same deficiencies as those for Arizona. Data for all roundwood products are available only for the 3 years--1952, 1960, and 1962. Census Bureau lumber production data not only are incomplete for the 1952-62 period, but also do not appear well correlated with the output of roundwood products.<sup>8</sup> For all roundwood products, there was a 14-percent volume increase from 1952 to 1962 which encompassed a 30-percent gain from 1952 to 1960 and a 13-percent decline from 1960 to 1962.

New Mexico also has experienced a reduction in the total number of operating sawmills from 1960 to 1962 and an accompanying rise in the output per active mill. In 1960, some 228 million board feet of lumber was cut in 117 mills; the average output per mill was 1.9 million board feet. In 1962, 85 mills produced 245 million board feet of lumber, an average output of 2.9 million board feet per mill. The numbers of operating sawmills declined in almost every mill production class from smallest to largest, but the decrease was most noticeable among mills producing less than 500,000 board feet per year.

## SURVEY PROCEDURES

The survey of saw log receipts was based on listings of sawmills for each State, which were prepared late in 1962 and made as complete as possible through reviews by Forest Service personnel. Operators of mills on each State list were contacted by mail to obtain data on their log receipts in 1962. Also, all sawmills in neighboring States that were considered to be possible recipients of logs from Arizona and New Mexico were asked to report. Field sampling provided data for estimating, within acceptable error limits, the receipts of sawmill operators who did not furnish a report by mail.

For Arizona, total saw log receipts in 1962 were estimated to be 341,757,000 board feet, and the standard error for that part of the total estimated by field sampling was 2,719,000 board feet, or 0.80 percent of the total. The odds, then, are 2 to 1 that the true State total was between 339,038,000 and 344,476,000 board feet. For New Mexico, total saw log receipts were estimated to be 247,620,000 board feet, with a standard error for the estimated portion of 3,215,000 board feet (1.30 percent of the total). At 2 to 1 odds, the true total for New Mexico was between 244,405,000 and 250,835,000 board feet.

In both States, estimates for round pulpwood, commercial poles, and miscellaneous industrial wood are based on reports from all plants known to receive these roundwood products and are considered to be without sampling error.

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<sup>8</sup> Both saw logs output (for lumber) and all roundwood products output show a marked rise from 1952 to 1960, followed by a decline from 1960 to 1962. Census Bureau lumber production data show a small increase from 1954 (data for 1952 are not available) to 1960, followed by a stronger rise from 1960 to 1962.



Estimates of the 1962 production of round mine timbers were derived from data collected in an intensive survey of Arizona and New Mexico mine timber receipts in 1960,<sup>9</sup> adjusted by data from a 20-percent sampling of mines for 1962 receipts of timbers, and supplemented by U.S. Bureau of Mines statistics for coal and ore production from underground mines.<sup>10</sup> Because of the trend estimation technique used, no sampling error can be assigned.

Estimates for 1962 output of posts, miscellaneous farm timbers, and fuelwood were based on reports furnished by the National Forests, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, supplemented by trend estimates derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census publications for farm use of these products.<sup>11</sup> As with mine timbers, the estimation technique precluded the calculation of a sampling error.

<sup>9</sup> Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station file compilations.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Bureau of Mines minerals yearbooks preprints: (1) Technologic trends in the mineral industries (metals and nonmetals except fuels) and (2) Coal-bituminous and lignite. 1960 and 1961. (Comparable data for 1962 were not available at time of compilations.)

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959. Vol. II, General report statistics by subjects. 1,485 pp. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office. 1962.

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 1.--Output of timber products in Arizona and New Mexico, by products and by species groups, in standard units, 1962

Product	ARIZONA			NEW MEXICO		
	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods
Saw logs . . . . .	M bd. ft. <sup>1</sup>	341,757	341,757	0	247,620	247,620
Mine timbers (round) . . . . .	M cu. ft.	556	556	0	410	410
Miscellaneous industrial wood <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	M cu. ft.	389	34	355	91	91
Miscellaneous farm timbers . . . . .	M cu. ft.	97	77	20	183	160
Pulpwood (round) . . . . .	M std. cds. <sup>4</sup>	88	88	0	0	0
Fuelwood . . . . .	M std. cds.	97	80	17	134	131
Commercial poles . . . . .	M pieces	9	9	0	3	2
Posts (round and split) . . . . .	M pieces	173	171	2	235	230
All products converted to . . . . .	M cu. ft.	65,529	63,981	1,548	46,259	45,992
						267

<sup>1</sup> International  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch log rule.

<sup>2</sup> A small quantity of hardwoods has been combined with the softwood volume to avoid disclosing individual operations.

<sup>3</sup> Includes converter poles, excelsior bolts, charcoal wood, and house logs.

<sup>4</sup> Rough wood basis.



Table 2.--Sawmill log receipts from Arizona and New Mexico timberlands by species and county of origin, 1962

State and County	Species					All species	
	Ponderosa	White pine	Douglas-fir	True firs <sup>1</sup>	Engelmann spruce	Volume	Percent
	pine	pine group	fir	firs <sup>2</sup>	spruce		
- - - - Thousands of board feet, International $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch log rule <sup>3</sup> - - - -							
<u>ARIZONA</u>							
Apache, Greenlee	80,480	381	9,909	7,541	1,528	99,839	29.2
Coconino	167,622	0	8,405	7,867	2,590	186,484	54.6
Gila, Navajo, Pima	44,844	129	6,210	3,318	933	55,434	16.2
Total	292,946	510	24,524	18,726	5,051	341,757	100.0
Percent of total	85.7	.1	7.2	5.5	1.5	100.0	
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>							
Catron, Grant, Otero, Socorro, Valencia	64,849	1,579	13,990	3,661	1,668	85,747	34.6
Colfax, Mora, San Miguel	4,031	9	10,455	2,520	13,959	30,974	12.5
McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Torrence	33,537	17	6,871	2,268	3,331	46,024	18.6
Rio Arriba	21,671	45	4,466	2,411	11,643	40,236	16.3
Taos	9,594	0	11,295	791	22,959	44,639	18.0
Total	133,682	1,650	47,077	11,651	53,560	247,620	100.0
Percent of total	54.0	.7	19.0	4.7	21.6	100.0	

<sup>1</sup> Includes whitebark, limber, and bristlecone pines. New Mexico data also includes a small quantity of aspen.

<sup>2</sup> Includes white, subalpine, and corkbark firs.

<sup>3</sup> Scribner log rule volumes can be approximated by multiplying table volumes by 0.89.

Table 3.--Output of timber products in Arizona and New Mexico by species, 1962

State and product	Species					Total	Percent
	Ponderosa	Douglas-fir	True firs <sup>1</sup>	Engelmann spruce	Other species <sup>2</sup>		
	pine	fir	firs <sup>1</sup>	spruce	species <sup>2</sup>		
- - - - Thousand cubic feet - - - -							
<u>ARIZONA</u>							
Saw logs	42,477	3,556	2,715	733	74	49,555	75.6
Pulpwood (round)	7,947	0	0	0	0	7,947	12.1
Poles	125	0	0	0	0	125	.2
Mine timbers (round)	476	40	31	8	1	556	.9
Miscellaneous industrial wood	33	0	0	0	356	389	.6
Posts, fuelwood, miscellaneous farm timbers	2,220	14	9	0	4,714	6,957	10.6
Total	53,278	3,610	2,755	741	5,145	65,529	100.0
Percent of total	81.3	5.5	4.2	1.1	7.9	100.0	
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>							
Saw logs	19,384	6,826	1,690	7,766	239	35,905	77.6
Poles	17	0	8	0	8	33	.1
Mine timbers (round)	221	78	19	89	3	410	.9
Miscellaneous industrial wood	90	0	0	0	1	91	.2
Posts, fuelwood, miscellaneous farm timbers	3,090	23	0	23	6,684	9,820	21.2
Total	22,802	6,927	1,717	7,878	6,935	46,259	100.0
Percent of total	49.3	15.0	3.7	17.0	15.0	100.0	

<sup>1</sup> White, subalpine, and corkbark firs.

<sup>2</sup> Whitebark pine, limber pine, bristlecone pine, pinyon pine, juniper, aspen and other hardwoods.



Table 4.--Output of timber products by land ownership classes, Arizona and New Mexico, 1962

State and product	Total volume	Land ownership classes					
		National Forest lands	Other public lands	Forest industry lands <sup>1</sup>	Other private lands	All ownerships	
		Thousand cu. ft.	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
<u>ARIZONA</u>							
Saw logs	49,555	55.0	12.9	4.5	3.2	75.6	
Pulpwood (round)	7,947	12.1	0	0	0	12.1	
Poles	125	.2	0	0	0	.2	
Mine timbers (round)	556	.6	.2	.1	(2)	.9	
Miscellaneous industrial wood	389	.3	.1	.1	.1	.6	
Posts, fuelwood, miscellaneous farm timbers	6,957	1.1	8.4	.6	.5	10.6	
Total	65,529	69.3	21.6	5.3	3.8	100.0	
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>							
Saw logs	35,905	40.6	8.8	0	28.2	77.6	
Poles	33	.1	0	0	0	.1	
Mine timbers (round)	410	.5	.1	0	.3	.9	
Miscellaneous industrial wood	91	.2	0	0	(2)	.2	
Posts, fuelwood, miscellaneous farm timbers	9,820	1.6	11.9	0	7.7	21.2	
Total	46,259	43.0	20.8	0	36.2	100.0	

<sup>1</sup>Lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.<sup>2</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5.--Lumber production and numbers of active sawmills by sawmill size classes in Arizona and New Mexico, 1960 and 1962

State and sawmill size class (M bd. ft. per year)	1960 <sup>1</sup>			1962 <sup>2</sup>		
	Lumber production		Active mills	Lumber production		Active mills <sup>3</sup>
	Thousand bd. ft. <sup>4</sup>	Percent	Number	Thousand bd. ft. <sup>4</sup>	Percent	Number
<u>ARIZONA</u>						
Less than 50	35	(5)	1	0	0	0
50 to 199	880	0.3	7	1,200	.4	5
200 to 499	489	.1	1	700	.2	3
500 to 999	1,221	.4	2	0	0	0
1,000 to 4,999	41,474	12.6	15	17,300	5.3	7
5,000 and over	285,760	86.6	12	306,800	94.1	13
Total	329,859	100.0	38	326,000	100.0	28
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>						
Less than 50	1,466	0.6	27	300	0.1	12
50 to 199	9,390	4.1	21	2,400	1.0	16
200 to 499	4,704	2.1	17	3,500	1.5	10
500 to 999	18,684	8.2	15	11,800	4.8	16
1,000 to 4,999	62,162	27.3	24	56,400	23.0	19
5,000 and over	131,367	57.7	13	170,600	69.6	12
Total	227,773	100.0	117	245,000	100.0	85

<sup>1</sup>Miller, Robert L. Lumber production in Arizona and New Mexico, 1960. U.S. Forest Serv. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Expt. Sta. Res. Note RM-29, 8 pp., illus. 1964.<sup>2</sup>Estimated from Census Bureau's 1962 lumber production totals for Arizona (326 million board feet, lumber tally) and New Mexico (245 million board feet) on the assumption that lumber production was distributed among sawmill size classes in the same proportion as their reported saw log receipts.<sup>3</sup>Mill size class estimated from saw log receipts rather than from lumber production.<sup>4</sup>Lumber tally.<sup>5</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.



Table 6.--Output of timber products in Arizona and New Mexico, and percentages of totals for major products, 1952, 1960, and 1962

State and product	1952 <sup>1</sup>		1960 <sup>2</sup>		1962	
	Output	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Output	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Output	Percent <sup>3</sup>
<b>ARIZONA</b>						
Saw logs . . . . . M bd. ft. <sup>4</sup>	239,997	58	348,016	94	341,757	76
Pulpwood . . . . . M std. cds. <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	88	12
All other . . . . . M cu. ft.	27,647	42	3,586	6	8,027	12
Total . . . . . M cu. ft.	65,087	100	61,589	100	65,529	100
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						
Saw logs . . . . . M bd. ft. <sup>4</sup>	110,993	43	273,891	86	247,620	78
All other . . . . . M cu. ft.	23,416	57	7,179	14	10,354	22
Total . . . . . M cu. ft.	40,731	100	53,028	100	46,259	100

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Forest Service. Timber resources for America's future. U.S. Dept. Agr. Forest Resource Rpt. 14, 713 pp., illus. 1958. (Table 13, pp. 526-527.)

<sup>2</sup> Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station unpublished summary tables for timber products surveys of Arizona and New Mexico made in 1961 to estimate products output for 1960.

<sup>3</sup> Based on cubic-foot volume equivalents for products whose outputs are shown in other standard volume units.

<sup>4</sup> International  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch log rule

<sup>5</sup> Rough wood basis. Includes round pulpwood only; i.e., does not include pulpwood from sawmill and veneer plant residues.

<sup>6</sup> Includes commercial poles, round mine timbers, miscellaneous industrial wood, posts, fuelwood, and miscellaneous farm timbers.

Table 7.--Arizona and New Mexico lumber production, 1952-1962

Year	Lumber production	
	Arizona	New Mexico
		Million board feet, lumber tally
1952	--	--
1953	--	--
1954	258	222
1955	--	--
1956	--	--
1957	--	--
1958	303	241
1959	--	--
1960	330	228
1961	326	226
1962	326	245

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. No separate data available for 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1959.



Wilson, Alvin K.

1964. Timber products output in Arizona and New Mexico, 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Forest Serv., Intermountain Forest and Range Expt. Sta., Ogden, Utah. 8 pp., illus. (U.S. Forest Serv. Research Paper INT-15)

Output of roundwood products in Arizona in 1962 totaled 65.5 million cubic feet. Saw logs made up 76 percent of the total. Pulpwood production started in 1961 and by 1962 amounted to 88,000 cords.

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Total numbers of operating sawmills have declined in both States. In Arizona, increased production of the average sawmill has practically canceled any decline in total output of lumber. In New Mexico, total lumber production has risen despite declining numbers of active sawmills.

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